

DIDSBURY PIONEER

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DIDSBURY, ALBERTA, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 8th, 1917

No. 32

N. A. COOK, Butcher

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With this machine there is absolutely no ill effects to the cow. In fact it has been proven the quantity of milk has increased. Empire Milkers are always on the job each and every day of the year and are certainly worth your investigation. One of these machines can be seen in operation on the farm of Bert Axtell, 3 miles southeast of Didsbury.

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I will take your milk or cream fifty-two weeks in the year and will give you in exchange the best service, highest prices, accurate tests and prompt returns. What more do you want? An enquiry costs nothing. Call and see me, or Phone 23, before consigning your shipments.

CLOVERHILL CREAMERY
DIDSBURY ALBERTA.

R. LeBlanc, Proprietor.

AROUND THE TOWN

Miss McArthur is the guest of Mrs. J. E. Stauffer.

Miss Eva Sexsmith spent the last week visiting with friends in Calgary.

Mrs. McIntyre and children, of Prince Rupert, are visiting Mr. and Mrs. Zimmerman.

Mr. H. B. Atkins, M.L.A., and Mr. E. E. Freeman are attending the Liberal convention at Winnipeg this week.

The dry spell broke and gave the rain a chance this week and everybody is now taking a new interest in the weather, the crops and the prospects for the future.

We have still a large assortment of rain coats, summer caps, summer underwear which we are selling at a remarkable reduction. These goods must go, J. V. Berscht.

Mrs. Halvor Stendal, who has been a resident for several years about 9 miles east of town, was taken to the Edmonton hospital on Tuesday suffering from paralysis. She was stricken several months ago, since which time she has been scarcely able to speak. She has not been improving, so her husband decided to take her to the hospital.

Miss Lily Rupp returned on Thursday from her trip to Banff and Gull Lake.

Miss Lulu Shantz, of Castor, is spending her holidays with her sister, Mrs. Perchabaker.

Miss C. Balfour, of the Edmonton teaching staff, is visiting with her cousin, Mrs. Robert Moore.

Miss Martha Hengle, of Calgary, spent the week end visiting with the Misses Clara and Rita Cummings.

Mr. Clarence Reiber, of the Royal Bank staff, has been transferred to Magrath, for which place he left Monday. Mr. Capron is filling the vacancy here.

Al Smith has sold out his billiard hall and cigar stand and now he is like a fish out of water and doesn't know what to do with himself. If he would only let his friends decide that for him he would soon be out of all his troubles.

There is some class to the brand new Presbyterian church made quartette that held forth last Sunday evening. The innovation was very acceptable, but it is to be hoped the female voices will not be hushed altogether.

Constable Sick set a movement on foot a week ago to have the dust on the main streets laid by sprinkling. The dust has been laid alright, but the sprinkling was not confined to the streets of Didsbury. More power to your elbow, Brother Sick, but don't turn on too much juice.

The Didsbury Pioneer

H. E. Osmond, Prop.

Subscription: \$1.50 per year
U. S. Points: \$2.00 per year

A Trip East

What impressions does one receive while travelling in Canada in these extraordinary times as regards the war, agricultural and labor conditions?

The Editor has just returned from a short visit to Western Ontario and he has been trying to summarize the situation as far as he could see it in the short time at his disposal. No doubt, this being an agricultural country, agricultural interests come first, and there is practically only one thing to say, the farmer has come to his own in Ontario as well as in the west in regard to better conditions. This year the farmer in Western Ontario will likely have excellent crops, especially in oats, as they have had some excellent growing weather and as in the west so in the east everybody has been growing potatoes, which promise to be a heavy yield.

Farm labor conditions in the east are almost as bad as in the west and in several districts help is so scarce that farmers are forming themselves into small mutual self-help communities to get their haying and harvesting done. Women and girls are being taken on to do some of the lighter work. If the west is looking to Ontario to get much help this harvest we are afraid that they will be disappointed.

Manitoba and Saskatchewan appeared to be suffering extremely from dry hot weather and while parts here and there seemed to be better than others the average looked none too good. The crops appeared light and short although we were informed that everything would be out because of the good prices.

Coming to Alberta again, with the exception of the southeastern part, conditions looked good, crops and all that is needed is some good warm weather to ripen the crops by the early frosts.

Harvesting was under way in several parts of the eastern provinces and in Ontario haying and harvesting were going together, because of wet weather in haying time.

There seems to be plenty of employment for every person and labor in the manufacturing centres is receiving more wages than in the history of Canada but, and this is a big but, there is great dissatisfaction with conditions, principally in regard to politics and the workingman, who is studying conditions more than he has ever done before, is now strongly suspicious of both political parties and they are looking more to non-partisan ideals than ever before. They feel that both parties are too strongly controlled by the monied interests to the detriment of the masses. And yet with all this there seems to be one feeling above all others and that is Canada must fight with the Allies until this war is won.

Talking about the war brings back to us the feeling that as yet Canada does not realize any suffering because of the war. While the cost of living is high luxuries seem as plentiful as ever, and as

Miss Mae Stader and Miss Florence Reiber will serve tea at the Red Cross rooms on Friday afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Ruby spent the week end with the former's parents, J. A. Ruby's, returning to their home in Calgary on Sunday.

Didsbury's new furniture store, will open its doors for business next Tuesday August 14. The management wish to thank the people for their patience in awaiting the opening.

Charlie Peterson says that ten years ago today it rained all day and next morning there was three feet of snow on the ground. You can take it or leave it, but Charlie has the records. Next!

The Women's Institute will meet in the Red Cross rooms on Thursday, Aug. 16th, at 2 p.m. Miss Mona Wilson will give a recitation. Roll call will be responded to by cake recipes. Question box. All ladies cordially invited.

Mayor and Mrs. H. E. Osmond returned from their trip to eastern points on Monday. While away they visited friends at Toronto, London, Winnipeg and Moosejaw. A report of conditions as they saw them will be found under the heading, "A Trip East."

Nine times out of ten a business liner in the Pioneer will do the trick. The bunch of strayed horses advertised for by R. E. Martin have been found and two fine young foals in addition. We would suggest that Mr. Martin donate one of the colts to the Red Cross as a thank offering.

for pleasure people are still looking for new ways to spend their money.

One thing that impressed us very much was the wonderful difference in conditions caused by the elimination of the liquor traffic in all the provinces. Drunkenness is a thing of the past except on a rare occasion, and the people are beginning to take the view that it was one of the best things that ever happened when the provinces put their respective temperance acts into force.

One Great Lesson

Of the War

The great world war has taught, is teaching and will continue to teach the nations some very important lessons; one of the greatest of these and one to which we should give the most earnest heed, is that the efficiency of the man-power of the nation is its greatest asset, and that therefore the aim of all legislative bodies should be to persistently endeavor to perfect it and to maintain it at its full strength. By man-power we mean human energy, male and female, physical and mental, legislative, educative and operative.

The first question that confronts us in the consideration of this proposition is: What constitutes an efficient man? An efficient man may be defined as one who uses all his energies of mind and body in increasing the wealth of the nation and at the same time insists that production shall take place under safe and healthful conditions; that the wealth so produced shall be equitably distributed without fear or favor, without class or privilege, without waste or delay. This definition is not all inclusive, but we believe that it includes nothing that should be eliminated.

Now, if that be so the first requisite for an efficient man is that he be healthy. If he cannot be healthy the state should see to it that he be as healthy as he can, by permitting only healthy conditions of life and work, by enforcing remedial measures, by isolating infection (by whatever name it may be called) and preventing contagion, because all these evils strike at the very root of efficiency; by education, by providing suitable hours for leisure, entertainment and recreation; by prohibiting the erection of dwelling houses and apartment blocks unfit for human habitation or the forming of districts unsanitary in their conditions; in short, by encouraging good moral, mental and physical conditions and cutting out ruthlessly everything that interferes with the development of health, wealth and happiness among the people.

The efficient man must be an industrious man. Idleness should be an indictable offence, punishable

Mrs. E. Huber, of Calgary, and two grandchildren, Russell and Dorothy Schneider, of Kitchener, Ont., are visiting the former's sister, Mrs. J. A. Gateman, for a few weeks.

Misses Edna Ruby, Irene Hunsperger, Averil Ryckman and Master Willard Ryckman motored to Three Hills with Parker Reed on Saturday last to visit friends and relatives there.

J. W. Schlachter, of Cavalier, N. D., is visiting with Postmaster and Mrs. W. Hunsperger. Mr. Schlachter is a brother of Mrs. Hunsperger and this is the first time they have seen each other for 35 years.

Say! the best way to realize the worth of our bargains in men's clothing is to come and see them—try on a suit—note its good style and quality—then when you have seen it with your own eyes—buy one of our bargain suits. J. V. Berscht.

Mr. W. H. Van Wyk, of Lone Pine, who has been attending the Western Canada College, has returned home for the summer vacation. His examination results were excellent and show great ability on his part, also the splendid training which this Western college gives to its students.

One of our rules is that all correspondence must be signed by the writer's name for our own use, not necessarily for publication. We received some correspondence from Springdale without any signature; we will be glad to publish same if parties will send their name, which will be held confidential.

with compulsory hard labor. If a man won't work neither should he eat, whether he has a bank account that he never earned or is a vagrant without visible means of support. Why should a man who has done nothing to produce the wealth of the nation have a first and indefeasible claim to the most nourishing cuts of meat, the choicest brands of liquors and cigars, the soft clothing, the box seats in the theatres, the most comfortable riding motor cars, the easy chairs, the magnificent mansions, the praise of men? All the good things of the world have been produced by the workers and not by the idlers. If the workers are content to let the idlers lick up the cream they must be satisfied with skim milk. There is no place in an efficient organization for the idler. A man must prove his right to live by virtue of what he produces, unless he can show a certificate of incompetency or ill-health, then the state should take charge of him for treatment in a sanitarium of the sort needed for his particular case.

The efficient man must be a moral man, accepting cheerfully the duties and obligations of a good citizen.

The efficient man must be capable of reproducing his kind. To those who can see beyond the war it is a sad mistake to select only the best men, the whole men, the most efficient men and lead them to the slaughter, to perish on the field of blood. For the sake of the future of the race, a larger percentage of inefficient should be sent to the front—the vigorous outdoor life and rigid discipline would make better citizens of those who were fortunate enough to return with a whole skin.

BUSINESS LOCALS

50 C A LINE IN ADVANCE IN THIS COLUMN

No advertisement taken for less than 25c.

CLOSED—Ed. Braun wishes to announce that the N. W. 1-4 of 31-30-3 5w will hereafter be closed to range stock. Any person having stock on said quarter section will kindly remove same or see me about it, otherwise rental will be charged. Ed. Braun.

FOR SALE—Heavy, well broken team young mares, with harness.—R. H. MARTIN, Didsbury.

FOR SALE—A bunch of young cattle, part heifers and part steers.—ISAAC HERBER.

STRAYED—A bunch of horses from the SE 1-4 2-20-2-5w, 8 blacks, 3 bays, 1 roan, all yearlings and without brand. A suitable reward will be given for information leading to their recovery. D. K. FIFE, Crossfield, Phone 709.

STRAYED—Small red yearling steer, almost half diamond white hair mark on rump. Any information regarding above will be suitably rewarded. E. M. NERRETER, Carstairs. Phone 1302.

WANT to lease a farm suitable for dairying. State locality and give description of property. Address F. W. BICKNELL, Cayley, Alta.

HORSES taken to pasture. Enquire E. E. WILSON, Didsbury.

STOCK taken to pasture on two miles east and half mile south of Didsbury. Apply F. D. AXTER, S. Didsbury.

UNION BANK OF CANADA

With Cash in the Bank You Can Buy to Advantage

You know how everything costs more when you have to buy on credit. Why not practice self-denial for a while if necessary, open a Savings Account in the Union Bank of Canada, and, with the money in hand, buy at Cash prices? The discounts will help to swell your bank balance, and you will have a good start towards financial independence.

DIDSBURY BRANCH
T. W. Cuncannon, Manager
Carstairs Branch—J. R. Wilson, Mgr.

The Greater War

Over Sixty Thousand Deaths Annually in U.S. From Effects of Alcohol

Dr. E. F. Bowers, an eminent health authority, writing in the American Magazine says: "It is conceded, even by conservatives, that between sixty and seventy thousand persons die annually in the U.S. from the effects of alcohol. In other words, eight and four-tenths per cent. of the entire number of deaths are due to this dangerous protoplasmic poison—this degenerator of brain and tissue cells. To be exact, B. Donnell Phelps, who is recognized as one of the most careful and conservative of statisticians and whose work, 'Mortality of Alcohol,' is used as a text book in many of our higher educational institutions, claims that sixty-five thousand, eight hundred and ninety-seven deaths per year are directly due to the use of alcoholic liquors. This estimate signifies one adult death every eight minutes, or in other words, one man in every seven and one-half who die in the U.S., dies because of drink. "The claim is made also, that of one thousand deaths among drinkers, four hundred and forty or nearly one half are due directly and indirectly to alcohol. Applying these figures to the continental U.S., more than six hundred and eighty thousand deaths a year (both directly and indirectly) can be charged to the killing power of this poison. This is exclusive of the mortality in our possessions, which will bring the total up to seven hundred and twenty-five thousand per year, which means that alcohol is bludgeoning our people out of existence at the rate of two thousand per day.

"Professor Halmel, of Germany, says: 'Among Bavarians, the greatest beer-drinking people in the world, three hundred out of every one thousand babies born are born dead. Each year sixty-nine thousand infants die before they are twelve months old. Norwegian mothers had as many dead born babies as Bavarian mothers until they were taught not to drink alcoholic liquors. Now they lose but eighty or ninety out of one thousand babies.'

"If we concede further that alcohol is responsible as the chief factor in many cases of Bright's Disease, Tuberculosis, Heart Disease, Pneumonia, Hardening of the Arteries, Degeneration of the Liver and Pancreas, Apoplexy, suicide, accidental injury, chronic Gout and Rheumatism, Dementia, Delirium Tremens and alcoholic insanities, inability to withstand surgical operations, increased infant mortality from decreased powers of lactation in nursing mothers, Gastritis and Epilepsy, it might almost seem as though we have underestimated rather than overestimated alcoholic mortality."—H. Arnott, M.B., M.C.P.S.

The Preacher Spy

Bavarian Missionary in India Arrested as a Spy

A clever but most unscrupulous spy has just been run to earth in Lahore, India. Of Bavarian birth, he was allowed to remain in India after the order of the Viceroy banishing German missionaries from the country had been passed, on the ground of his good record, English wife and the bonds of a silk merchant of well-known repute.

Unable to carry on his mission he obtained permission to travel throughout India as a supply to mission stations somewhat depleted of preachers, owing to the demands of the war for chaplains and medical assistants.

The Bavarian preacher was generally well received. At one station, however, the detective who, unknown to the missionary, followed him, observed present at the afternoon service he held in one small place a group of men who were quite unknown to the locality. They had been in the vicinity of the mission for days, apparently awaiting the arrival of the preacher. The detective, at the conclusion of the service, shadowed the strangers, and traced them to a disused mosque. He at once rode in, to town, procured sufficient force, and in due time had the place surrounded, and the occupants captured.

At first they threatened to use guns, but were overpowered, and when the detective was directing affairs he observed that one of the men was over-turbaned. He tore it from his head and there, standing unabashed, was the preacher whose text that afternoon was "The way of transgressor is hard."

At the time the report of his capture had been published the authorities had not decided what should be done with the preacher spy, the inference being that he has confederates, whom it is desirable should be located.

Incriminating documents were found in the mosque, including some German pamphlets on the progress of the war in Galicia and the gradual destruction of the East Coast of England.

Miss Passe—How is the weather, Marie?
The Maid—Fresh and windy, madame.

Miss Passe—Very well. Put a healthy flush on my cheek this morning. I'm going out.—Punch Bowl.

A Concert Behind The Firing Line

"The Enemy" Obliges With a Folk Song and Chorus and Surprises T. Atkins

It seems that the social amenities are not wholly lacking even at the front. A writer in the London Saturday Review tells us of a concert that he attended just behind the firing line:

To my surprise I see seated on one side of the hut at the far end of the room eight German non-commissioned officers, all smoking (again mostly Woodbines) and all evidently enjoying the musical efforts of our gallant Tommies. These Germans were very fine men. Two were sergeant-majors, and had most intelligent and interesting faces. And there, a studious-looking, rather delicate fellow was, I found, science master at some German school. He had a guitar, which he played later with great effect.

The concert went on; lugubrious songs, all without accompaniment, with verses that ran into double figures. "Don't Go Down the Mine, Daddy," and songs of the "Little Irish Rose" and "Shamrock" type were the most popular; several again of the "Scotch Whisky" variety, and then the meeting is called to order by the chairman, who announces: "The enemy will oblige with a folk song—the best of order and a bit of encouragement, please."

"The enemy," remove their caps, come to the front, bowing to the colonel as they pass, and sing a part-song, conducted by one of the sergeant-majors, and accompanied by the delicate-looking man on his guitar. It is music, real music, the performers—all eight of them—obviously enjoying it. One or two have really good voices, and there is not a false note. Tommy looked on in amazement. He seemed surprised that these strange people could sing in such a difficult language and certainly surprised at the very high musical standard. The enemy is heartily applauded, and returns quickly to his seat and his Woodbines, again bowing to the colonel en route.

Then the adjutant tells stories, chiefly concerned with the troubles of young officers and raw recruits, which shake the audience with laughter. He is followed by the colonel, who stands up, all six feet of him, perfectly "turned out," and recites in most racy manner "The Gee Bung Polo Club." The applause was intense, and this although there were probably not half a dozen men in the hut who could tell him anything about the game of polo! Still, as I have said, he is a good colonel.

And now the chairman announces the last two items on the program. "Best of order, please, while the enemy gives 'The Watch on the Rhine'—and you can ease yourselves afterwards by singing 'Rule Britannia.'" So "Die Wacht am Rhein" is most feebly rendered by the enemy, and the last notes have hardly died away when Thomas Atkins lifts the roof off with that paean of liberty which (so the verse tells us) was caught from the lips of "Guardian Angels." Then "God Save the King," and the men disperse, many of them singing as they go out.

Dogs Play Part In War

Thousands of Unsung Red Cross Dog Heroes Which Have Been Killed

Sylvester Allerton of London, England, who is in the U.S. to purchase dogs for the Canine Relief Squads, a privately endowed organization in England, told some interesting stories before starting for the Middle West.

"No one," he said, "can possibly realize the great work that dogs are doing in the great struggle abroad. The chivalry and heroism of the Red Cross dogs are perhaps well known, but there are thousands of unsung canine heroes which have been killed, maimed and wounded while serving the cause of the allies.

"Aside from the companionship of dogs, which has been such a boon to the men in the trenches, many of them have proved such excellent carriers of messages and aides in hauling provisions about the trenches that their work is absolutely indispensable.

In our kennels in London we have twenty-five blinded dogs. They were wounded in the thick of the fighting. They came back. It is uncanny how they seem to realize that they have played their part in the greatest struggle of mankind. They grope about in the dark, but they wag their tails and frisk about just as much as to say 'Don't pity us, we have done nothing.' Many of them have been paralyzed by the concussion of shells. Hundreds have died. More dogs are needed, not only at the front, but in families where there are no children, so that they may forget in a measure their losses. I have read where there is a law in New York state urging the killing of some dogs. If these law makers could see what the dogs have done in the war they would change their attitude."

Many a man's failure is due to his being afraid to try.

After a girl has broken a man's heart some other girl comes along and mends it.

"God Punish England"

Germans Pour Out Their Wrath on the Occasion of the Bismarck Centenary

The Bismarck centenary was celebrated in Lille, still in the hands of the Germans, with unwonted enthusiasm. The news of the steady advance of the British to positions that were held to be unassailable, caused the Germans, happily encoined in that city, to pour out their wrath over the series of defeats in maledictions upon the English. A special issue of a local paper, published by the Germans, was turned into a vehicle of indecent abuse of the English army, English officers, soldiers, and English women.

Only one article could be reproduced in any English-printed newspaper, extracts from which (it was addressed to Germans) we quote:

You mothers, engrave this in the heart of the babe at your breast!

You thousands of teachers to whom millions of German children look up with eyes and hearts, teach Hate, unquenchable Hate! You homes of German learning, pile up the fuel on this fire.

Tell the nation that this hate is not unGerman, that it is not poison for our people. Write in letters of fire the name of our bitterest enemy. You guardians of the truth feed this sacred hate!

You German fathers, lead our children up to the high hills of our homeland, at the feet of our dear country bathed in sunshine. Your women and children shall starve; bestial devilish conception, England will it! Surely all that is in you rises against such infamy.

Let it be inculcated in your children, and it will grow like a landslide, irresistible, from generation to generation.

You fathers, proclaim it aloud over the billowing fields, that the toiling peasant below may hear you that the birds of the forest may fly away with the message—into the land that echoes from German cliffs, send it reverberating like the clanging of bells from tower to tower throughout the country-side:—

"Hate, Hate, the accursed English, Hate!"

You masters, carry the flame to your workshops. Axe and hammer will fall the heavier when arms are nerved by this Hate.

You masters, carry this flame, fan it anew in the hearts of your toilers that the hand may rest heavy on the plough that throws up the soil of our homeland.

What Carthage was to Rome, England is to Germany.

Sweet things, these loving Germans!

This From The Enemy

An Article by Captain von Salzmann in the Berlin Vossische Zeitung

Let nobody be deceived by the events of the day. Let people regard everything in a large frame, and then they will not lose perspective and they will feel no occasion for fear. Hindenburg's plans are unknown to us just as they are unknown to our enemies. He holds the decisive factor in his hands, and he will know how to use it when the time comes, in the old style of Moltke. As is known, waiting calls for strong nerves. Our supreme commander has these nerves, as we know, and in that fact we can place our blind confidence.

The English spirit of organization has been the main factor in promoting the extraordinary construction of the system of roads behind the Anglo-French front, and in completing the system in a fashion which we are compelled to admire. From the reports received from abroad we see that only the brilliantly constructed system of roads, canals, and especially of railways and light railways has made possible the rapid moving about of the masses of artillery that are absolutely necessary for the attack.

In this matter our enemies are in a certain sense superior to us, thanks to the American support which is now publicly advertised by Lloyd George, but which has really been given since the beginning of the war. This manner of warfare lacks all that is intellectual. It is the mechanical solution of a mechanical question. The present Anglo-French attack does not show a single new factor. It is always the same old picture—increased effectiveness of artillery, mechanical smashing down of the opponent, and, finally, advance into the lines that have been flattened out.

As long as the material superiority of the enemy lasts, the Hindenburg strategy of voluntary evacuation is the only possibility as a passive reply. In view of all this can any living German still retain the smallest doubt about the justification of our submarine warfare? Who will have the moral courage to let the transport of material from America to Europe proceed unpunished and unhindered? Who in Germany dares to take upon himself the blood guilt, and by stoppage of work in the munition factories to make our brothers at the front quite defenceless? The failure of the people at home would be the severest strain upon the nerves of our soldiers at the front—much worse than one hundred days of drumfire.

Belgian Deportees

Forced To Eat Rats

Eyewitnesses in Germany Say Hundreds Have Died of Starvation

The Belgian government has received a number of letters written in Germany by eyewitnesses, describing the terrible fate of the Belgian deportees in various German camps, says the London Globe. The following are some extracts.

"February 25—Here the fate of the Belgian civilians is awful. The Germans are leaving them to die on a starvation diet. They are nothing but skin and bone. Yesterday thirteen bodies were in the mortuary. This morning there were fourteen, and that of a total of 3,000 to 4,000 prisoners. "If we are caught in the act of handing these unhappy people some soup or other food we are punished with five days' jail. Neutrals never come to see us.

"March 2—The situation becomes unbearable. The unhappy civilians die by scores. The total of deaths for yesterday and today in this camp alone is seventeen. None of them die from illness.

"Every day two or three civilians are found dead in their huts. The doctors repudiate all responsibility. "The deportees are no longer able to walk without help. The Belgian civilians are starving. They die at the rate of three a day.

"In another camp the deportees have devoured live rats. The treatment to which they are subjected is beyond all imagination."

King and Queen

Visit Munition Factories

Learned Something of the Factory Troubles From Tom Brooks

A correspondent of a London journal, writing from Lancaster recently, says:

Could our gallant fighting men see what the king and queen saw today their hearts would be filled with a great joy. The royal tour has revealed a national organization for the production of shells that was a revolution even to officers of the ministry of munitions. From Manchester munitions office alone 3,000 new or converted factories have been for months turning out millions of shells of all sizes, while the output increases every day.

The royal visitors today, among many other activities, visited works built on what not long ago was agricultural ground. They have seen shell making from the breaking of steel billets to filling with explosives and marketing with the military formula indicating the guns for which they are intended. Already they have allowed it to be known that the magnificent welcome of loyal Manchester has been a wonderful delight and encouragement to them.

At the enormous Westinghouse works it had been said that trouble would cause a stoppage of shell production. The king, by a few tactful questions, elicited facts that place these temporary labor difficulties in a far more favorable light.

"Tom Brooks, Your Majesty, one of our oldest and most valued workmen," was one introduction made. The king asked Tom for his view of recent difficulties. Tom proudly opened with: "We are one of the loyal firms in England, sir, and we were the last to go on strike and the first to resume work."

Then he offered the explanation that applies to many hundreds of shops. They wished, he said, to make a protest that would compel attention, and they knew that a stoppage would be the quickest and most emphatic method of doing it. Having made the protest they recommenced work, and will work all the harder to make up the total to normal quantities.

The king gripped honest, plain-speaking Tom by the hand, and told him how glad he was they had returned to work, and how earnestly he hoped they would be able to continue production, without further friction.

From personal investigation, I am convinced that the king's desire will be realized, and that the settlement of disputes will be effected without stopping work, or deferred until after the war.

After leaving Manchester, the party journeyed to Lancaster, and later proceeded to the National Projectile factory, where they inspected miles of bays filled with smiling women.

Wonderful time has been kept throughout this strenuous tour, although today, for the first time, the king was "clocked" ten minutes late at the Westinghouse works. His majesty performed the operation of "clocking in" as if used to it all his life, and received the time ticket numbered 10,001 in return for pushing a button.

The Reason for It

Bystander—You have certainly shown great bravery in saving that man's life. Is he a relative of yours?
Hero—Relative? Oh, no. But he owes me \$200.

Jack—I can't decide whether to go in for painting or poetry.

Jill—I'd go for painting if I were you.

Jack—Then you've seen some of my painting?

Jill—Oh, no; but I've heard some of your poetry.

Britain's Desire Always for Peace

Viscount Grey Outlines the Events Which Led to the War

Those events which led up to the present world struggle were outlined in a letter from Viscount Grey to the editor of the Christian Science Monitor, published in Boston. This letter, a copy of which was obtained by the United Press, follows in part:

"The origin of our Entente, first with France and then with Russia, was a desire to avoid war and to put an end to our quarrels with those powers and to the embittered feelings on their side and ours that had so often brought us or seemed to bring us to the brink of war. This was our motive, and a policy of encircling Germany was not in our thoughts.

"We wished to keep our friends, but also to keep the peace of Europe and in the European conference, in London over the Balkan war we gave proof of this and came through that without reproach and indeed with the credit of having worked for peace.

"One of the tragedies of the situation is that this conference showed clearly that there was in London machinery and personnel that could have settled honorably and fairly every dispute such as that of 1914, if it had been permitted to try and been trusted again.

"That this was so was due to the personalities of the ambassadors in London of the five great European powers, including of course Licknovsky and Mensdorff, the German and Austrian ambassadors.

"But in 1914 Germany thought the time had come to take advantage of the situation and to force the peace, and I suppose the Prussian military men had decided that the time to strike successfully had come.

"As far as I can see the Germans believe that if England had promised Germany to remain neutral in a European war, France and Russia would have given in to Germany without fighting, England would have been isolated and discredited and German domination would have been secured without war.

"And the Germans hold us to blame for the war because we did not act according to their idea. This view can only be justified in the assumption that Germany is morally and intellectually so superior to all other nations that it is wrong not to desire her will to be imposed on Europe and a crime to put any obstacle in her way."

Kernesky

New Minister of War the Man of the Hour in Russia

It would not be wide of the mark to say that Alexander Kernesky, Minister of War, is the man of the hour in Russia. A study of his career, however, would disappoint those who look for a dictator. Kernesky is not the stuff of which dictators are made. He has always been for the under dog. His clients at the bar were the poor and persecuted. He fought for the Jews, which is not a popular thing to do in Russia. Workmen and peasants thrown to prison for "unlawful assembling" found in him a fearless and eloquent advocate.

When thirty years of age (he is now thirty-five) Alexander Kernesky represented the workmen of the River Lena strike, in which some sixty workmen were shot down by the police. Later he assisted the defence of Mendel Beilis, charged at Kiev with ritual murder, and was one of a group of lawyers sentenced to imprisonment for protesting in a "round robin" against the methods of the prosecution. But the Imperial government dared not deprive those courageous protestants of their liberty. The following year Kernesky was elected to the Duma to represent Socialist Labor. He distinguished himself by exposing corruption in the government, and after Russia entered the war assailed pro-German influences and denounced grafting officials in and out of the military service.

Kernesky it was who, rising in his place, resisted the dissolution of the Duma by the Czar when the clouds of revolution were gathering. "We will not go, we stay here," said the defender of the people. Appointed Minister of Justice in the provisional government, he lost no time in releasing political prisoners in Siberia.—New York Sun.

When to Cut Alfalfa

When the new shoots of alfalfa at the crown of the plant are from one to two inches high the crop is ready to be cut for hay, is the advice given by specialists of the Ohio Agricultural Experimental Station. The common rule that the crop must not be cut until a tenth in bloom does not always hold, these experts claim, for often the small shoots at the base of the plant get so large before this period of bloom that they are injured at harvest.

"How does yo' like ma'd life, sah?"

"Uh-well, sah, it has its sorrows, but at dat, it beats workin' for a livin'."

"I wrote this poem to kill time."

"Well, you may be sure that time will have revenge and kill the poem."

Some German Sub. Secrets

Sea Wolves Still the Hope of the Huns

An anonymous German-American, who was until comparatively recent times for all practical purposes a good regular German, experienced a complete change of heart when he heard of the German plans to embroil the United States with Mexico and Japan. He concluded that his allegiance was with the United States and as he had in the course of the war been in the confidence of accredited German agents in the United States and Cuba and had learned many things known only to accredited German agents he decided that his duty was to communicate what he knew to Washington. According to the New York World, which publishes the man's story but provokingly conceals his name, he is a very well-known citizen indeed, whose word is to be relied upon. Some of his secrets, which have been sent to Washington, are not published in the newspaper for obvious patriotic reasons, but what he says about the submarines is interesting enough.

Herr Schmidt, as he is called, says that Germany is relying upon her submarines alone to win the war. She is building them more rapidly than ever before. They are bigger, faster, and altogether more destructive than the models used earlier in the war. In fact, it appears that submarines have been improved in the past thirty months to almost the extent that airplanes have been developed. At the present time Germany is building submarines 26 per cent. larger than any we have yet heard of, and we are informed that some of them were ready to take the water on June 1. On May 15, Herr Schmidt says, Germany was turning out submarines at the rate of four a week, and by the middle of the present month expects to double this output. Just now she has 200 of these sea wolves at work, and perhaps as many as 500 under construction. In another year it is intended that there shall be 1,000 of them in commission. Incidentally it takes just eight weeks to finish a submarine after her keel has been laid.

All the ships that are building in Germany today are submarines. Construction upon other and larger ships has been discontinued for a year, or since the Battle of Jutland proved to the kaiser that he had no chance of destroying the British fleet. The German navy has been idle ever since. This navy is said to have a personnel of 150,000 men, and from this number the submarine crews are recruited. Naturally the job of working on a submarine is not eagerly sought after, and it is no simple matter to train proper crews. However, of late there has been an improvement in this respect since each submarine is fitted with two crews. A U-boat goes on a cruise, and when she returns her crew goes ashore and enjoys life while the second crew takes a turn. By this means the dislike of sailors for working on the undersea boats is partly overcome. There is also the compensation that they are treated as heroes in Germany.

Herr Schmidt informs us the submarines love whitecaps and rough weather, though the contrary had been believed. He says that when the sea is high it is very difficult to pick out the wake of the periscope of a sub, because at a short distance it looks exactly like the crest of a wave. He reports that among other improvements made recently in the submarine is a periscope that is almost invisible. The new device consists of two mirrors, put together like a "V" lying on its side, the wide part in front. These skim the waves and converge the image upon the low periscope's lens, which shoots light down the tube to the receiving apparatus below. Microphones are also used, and these apprise the commander of the submarine of the approach of a vessel and the direction of the course. With this information at hand the submarine is able to get very close to her victim without showing her periscope.

We are told also that submarines invariably hunt in fours, travelling in a diamond-shaped formation, one in front, one on either flank and one in the rear. Eight miles separates the boats. The leader carries the extra supplies and acts as a scout. She sights a vessel, reports its speed and direction by wireless, and then submerges. The flanking submarines then manoeuvre so that they can arrive on either side of the vessel. It is their business to discharge the torpedoes. The rear boat keeps the rear assassins informed of the progress of the vessel to be attacked, and submerges at the last moment. The rear boat also carries extra crews for the fighting pair. Herr Schmidt says that the real submarine bases are not on land, but at the bottom of the sea. Here lie the "mother ships" on the ocean bed at a depth of fifty or sixty feet, and here come the submarines to get fresh supplies, and sometimes to get fresh crews if their trips have been unusually long. The converted German says that a favorite device of a submarine is to tow about a mile behind her a dummy periscope to which is attached a mine. This ruse is resorted to when warships are in the vicinity, and when it is hoped to lure one of them into ramming the supposed enemy.

Germany's Chief Industry

It Is War and Preparing for War That Comes First

"For two and a half years England's battleships have bottled up Germany's dread noughts; but for that barrier protecting us, our Atlantic coast would long ago have been bombarded. Should the German submarine starve England, and make it impossible to get her troops across to France, should Germany defeat France and Belgium singly, and obtain iron and coal and wheat from Russia, the time would soon come when in our unprepared condition our cities on the coast of the Atlantic, of the Gulf, and of the Pacific would be attacked, and an indemnity of thirty or fifty billions, representing the entire cost of this war, be saddled upon our children and our children's children. All must sacrifice, even unto blood. The crisis is imminent. Many of us are teachers of the doctrines of peace; we hate war; we believe in the school house and not the fort; in the book and not the bombshell; in the home, rather than the arsenal, and in free, happy, industrious cities, and not in Krupp gun works. But when the burglar breaks into your house, and points a pistol, it is useless to recite a text beginning, 'Blessed are the peacemakers.' The burglar has dictated the weapon in advance. When the German army entered Louvain, the priests and preachers prayed; the nuns wept; the young girls besought brutal men for mercy; but all to no avail. You cannot argue with a drunken man, nor preach to the lion, nor persuade a murderous brigand, who is determined to loot every house and store and factory. The simple fact is that, after Germany captured Austria's coal provinces, and the iron provinces of France in 1870, she discovered that war was her best national industry, paying in a single summer's looting expedition, from a thousand per cent. to ten thousand per cent., where an iron foundry or a steel plant paid her only ten per cent. Therefore her motto for 50 years has been: 'Let farmers raise grain—we will grab it; let Belgian peasants build factories and invent tools—we will strip them; let France and England achieve wealth and gold—we will loot the storehouse and barn and the bank.' We must win this war. You stay the North Sea with a dyke, the lion with a hot iron, and soldiers drunk with greed, lust and avarice for other men's houses and territory, by bayonets and bullets. Forced into this war, we propose to make it the last war that shall hurt our earth.—From a sermon by Rev. Newell Dwight Hillis, Brooklyn, N.Y.

The Japanese "Maru"

Origination of the Word as Applied to Steamships

The word "Maru," attached to the name of every Japanese merchant ship and commonly accepted as meaning "ship" has no special meaning, according to Captain Takeshima of the Japanese steamship Hudson Maru, recently captured and released by a German raider in the South Atlantic. Captain Takeshima said that the word is the survival of a Japanese custom centuries old. He explained the origin as follows: "There are two opinions as to how the custom originated. One of the stories, which I believe is the correct one, is that in ancient times the Japanese attached 'maru' to the name of anything precious or highly prized, as a sword or a baby. It was first applied to a ship's name about two thousand years ago, when the Empress Jingo sent an expedition to Korea. She added the word to the name of the ship that transported the troops to Korea. Ever since then 'maru' has been part of the name of every steamship or sailing vessel. It is never used with the name of a warship."

Nothing Killed on Count's Estate

Creatures Must Die of Old Age and Nothing Grown There Can Be Eaten

Vorwaerts publishes a weird story regarding the estate of Field Marshal Count Haesler, who was the Crown Prince's Chief of Staff during the futile assault on Verdun. The Field Marshal's nephew reports that nothing may be killed on the Count's great estate. Cows, pigs, hens, fish, die of old age. All offers to lease the shooting of rabbits, hares or pheasants, or fishing, is refused. One of the Count's tenants who wanted to sell 300 sheep owing to old age was immediately dismissed. Of twenty tons of fruit collected in the autumn of 1914, half was allowed to rot, as the Count refused to allow anything grown on the estate to be eaten. The Butchers' Gazette asserts these conditions still prevail in the third war year.

Fortunes for Saskatchewan Farmers

Reports from Prince Albert, Sask., state that many farmers in that district are just now selling their 1916 crops, and that quite a number of them will receive from \$20,000 to \$50,000 each for their crops. They are realizing a much higher price than if they had sold immediately after harvest.

Forest Resources of B. C.

Province Contains More Than Half the Standing Timber of Canada

The forest area of British Columbia is estimated at around 180,000,000 acres. The stand of merchantable timber is estimated by the Chief Forester of the province at over 400 billion feet. It is claimed that the B. C. climate can produce as much timber in sixty years as can be grown elsewhere in Canada in a century. British Columbia contains more than half the standing commercial timber in Canada, and fifty per cent. of this is on Vancouver Island. There are two types of forest: The coast type, covering Vancouver Island and the inlets and valleys of the southern mainland, between the salt water and the Cascade range, contains the largest trees and the heaviest stand of timber, and here the trees grow more rapidly. The most important timber in order is: Douglas fir, red cedar, hemlock, balsam, spruce and yellow cedar or cypress. Along the coast are many deep-water harbors. The coast type is approached somewhat in the interior at the western base of the Rockies, where conditions as to rainfall are more nearly the same. The interior type, covering the remainder of the province, does not carry, on an average, so much merchantable timber to the acre, and consists of smaller, less rapidly-growing trees. The most important trees in order are yellow pine, Douglas fir, western larch, white pine, cedar, spruce, balsam, lodge pole pine, hemlock and tamarack. Except cottonwood, hardwood and deciduous trees are negligible in British Columbia as merchantable timber.

Conscription and Prohibition Eulogised

The Drink Trade and the Destruction of Food

Conscription in Canada may be necessary to win the war, but any sufficient win-the-war campaign that leaves out the immediate war-time prohibition of the manufacture, importation and sale of intoxicating liquors fails to adequately meet the situation.

All thoughtful, loyal Canadians are heart-sore and sick as they think of the destruction caused by this traffic that continues as a "pestilence that walketh in darkness, and a 'destruction that wasteth at noonday.'"

The food situation throughout the world is growing serious. Hundreds of millions of pounds of foodstuffs are worse than wasted at a time when not a pound should be wasted, nor an acre uncultivated. Lloyd George said: "Our food stocks are alarmingly low."

The drink trade lives on the destruction of food. Alcoholic liquors cannot be made without destroying food. They absorb water and create thirst; so that the trade exists by consuming food and water, the two vital needs of life. And the dire results of this waste of food in the drink produced and consumed are simply alarming. Captain Barttelot, of the British navy, begged for some leading statesman to speak plainly and pleaded forcibly for "the total prohibition of spirits as the most effective act that could be taken to win the war," adding: "any measure less drastic will not be a cure; it will keep alive the craving which has been growing after six months' indulgence, and some men will endeavor to satisfy it by keeping away from work."

Canada's service is seriously hampered unless the evil traffic is put out of the way.—J.H. Hazlewood.

What Britain Is Doing

An American Who Says Britain Is Doing More Than Her Share in the War

This is the way Henry Clews, the New York banker, sizes up the present war situation:

"For nearly three years Great Britain, with a population of about 45,000,000, has been carrying the brunt of the battle for freedom. Her fleet has not only insured us from invasion but has kept the seas open and free for our foreign trade, the loss of which would have been an incalculable injury to our economic welfare. She has further raised an army of about 5,000,000 men, helped finance her allies to the extent of about \$4,500,000,000 and aided in feeding the starving millions in Belgium, Armenia and Serbia. She is certainly doing more than her share and as we have been the principal beneficiaries, it is but just that we should give active support in return."

Great Mineral Wealth

Importance of Canada's Mineral Wealth But Little Understood

Canada's mineral wealth is not generally appreciated by residents in other countries, or even by Canadian themselves who are not in personal touch with the mining industry. Some idea of the importance of Canada's mineral resources is gained from the fact that more than 162,000 tons of ore have been delivered in the present year at the smelter at Trail, B. C., and this represents only the activities of one small mining section in the Great West. The ore deliveries at Trail are averaging over 5,000 tons per week.

Animal Life in Eternal Snow

Titus Ulke in the Scientific American Supplement

Glaciers and snowfields are by no means normally barren of life, as is commonly supposed.

My interest in this subject was first aroused, years ago, upon observing plants, of many different species, growing through and even flowering below the snow crusts clothing the slopes of Mont Blanc, in Switzerland, and on the Ortler, in the Tyrol, and again last year in seeing acres of so-called "red snow" and abundant animal life flourishing on the snows and glaciers of Mount Rainier.

There are at present known in the world approximately sixty species and varieties of snow and ice worms. Sexually mature specimens, yellowish to dark reddish brown or black in color, about an inch long and one-twentieth inch in diameter were found in February and April (1916) abundantly on the open snowfields of Mount Rainier, at an elevation of 2,750 to 5,600 feet above sea level. They also occurred on the snow on the mountain slope protected by a dense forest of fir and hemlock.

These worms have not thus far been found on solid ice nor on the glaciers, though they occur on the snow below the ice front and outside of the lateral moraines of the Nisqually Glacier. The snow on which they were found is not permanent through the entire season, but melts with the coming of summer, and it there fore appears that a part of their life must be spent on or in the ground.

Nothing very definite is known concerning the food of snow worms. Professor Fleit reports that the snow over which these enchytraeids crawl usually has a red color, due to a minute, unicellular plant, which, in his opinion serves as food for the worms.

In the same habitat with the snow worms, the writer found numerous species of insects, many of which were probably carried there by air currents or strong winds, belonging to eight orders, and three species of spiders.

Snow fleas or springtails sometimes occur in enormous numbers, possibly in billions, especially on the snow below the glaciers, making it gray or even black in appearance over large areas.

Worms of another variety occur on snowfields which seldom thaw during the summer, and they evidently pass their entire existence, generation after generation, in the snow and ice. There are reasons for believing that they may be found to live at an altitude as low as 6,000 feet. On the glaciers these worms coil up so as to appear as small spherical black masses or dots on the snow or solid ice, and it requires a considerable exposure to sunshine to warm them up to the active stage.

The Cruel Hun

War As the Germans Know It in Palestine

The German version of what happened in Jaffa is that the town was evacuated for military reasons, presumably because the British were attacking Gaza and threatening to advance up the coast. This caused the migration northward of a great number of Jews who lost all or most of their belongings because unable to carry them, and who suffered from "excesses." Quite so. Turning the comparatively well-to-do Jewish population out of its homes in the midst of a poverty-stricken and hostile native population, only too eager to indulge in plunder and even murder, brought its inevitable consequences. The Jews were robbed of all they had and butchered when they resisted. This is war, as the Germans and their allies make it. It is a comfort to know that Jerusalem is not yet treated in this brutal fashion. Thousands will be sentenced to death if it ever is.

This is especially cruel as the Europeans of all races and religions assembled in Palestine, are of the non-combatant description. Most of them are old; many of them are helpless women; all of them have pilgrimaged to the Holy Land for purely religious reasons. One clause in any peace terms—and a clause which ought to appeal to the highly religious Russian people—should be the turning of the land of Christ over to the care of the Christian nations. Then the Jews, to whom Jerusalem is Zion, will be free to return there, settle there, and once more make it blossom as the rose. Again, the hillsides of Palestine will be terraced for the vine and the olive tree; again, the Promised Land will flow with milk and honey.—From the Montreal Star.

Wasting Needed Grain

With flour climbing up to unprecedented prices, grain is still going into distilleries and breweries for the manufacture of intoxicating liquors. Why is it permitted? In the year ending March, 1917, not less than \$8,000,000 pounds of foodstuffs were used in manufacturing whiskey alone in Canada. Only three distilleries were engaged in making whiskey, all the others being engaged in manufacturing spirits used for munitions. Yet the total output increased, and the consumption of grain increased by 4,000,000 pounds over the previous year.—Saskatoon Star.

Boy Scout Notes

Origin of Boy Scouts Movement Dates From 1884

The idea of training boys in Scouting dates from 1884, when Sir Robert Baden-Powell applied it to recruits in his regiment and, in revised form, from 1897 to young soldiers in the 5th Dragoon Guards. He had then found the good of developing the man's character before putting upon him the routine training of drill at that time considered necessary for a soldier.

The system was based on education as opposed to instruction and was an evolution of the ideas of Epictetus, the code of the Knights, the Zulus and Red Indians. The possibility of putting responsibility onto the boys and treating them seriously was brought to the proof in Mafeking by the corps of boys raised by Lord Edward Cecil there in 1899, which led Sir Robert to go into it further.

When he went back to England in 1902 he found his book "Aids to Scouting" being used in schools for teaching boys. As this had been written for soldiers it was unsuitable for boys and in 1908 Sir Robert rewrote it (after an experimental boys' camp held in 1907). It was not then intended to have a separate organization of Boy Scouts, but that the Boys' Brigade, the Junior Y.M.C.A., the Church Lads' Brigade, and other recognized boys' organizations would utilize the idea.

The movement grew up of itself, and assumed such proportions that in 1910 Sir Robert gave up the army and took charge of it. The methods, aims and organization of the movement underwent close examination by the Privy Council in 1910, and a Royal Charter of incorporation was granted to it. His Majesty the King became its patron and His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales became Chief Scout for Wales.

The idea of the dress of the Scouts was taken from a sketch of Sir Robert's dress in Kashmir in 1897—in every detail. The fleur-de-lis badge was that which Sir Robert used for Scouts in the 5th Dragoon Guards. It was taken from the sign of the north point of the compass, as shown on maps as a guide to their orientation.

Another brilliant page has been added to British naval annals and for a second time it relates how a former Boy Scout has participated and proven his Scout training and devotion to duty in the face of heavy odds. The story of Midshipman Gyles's bravery has been recorded in many places but the news of connection with the Boy Scouts movement comes to light now and Boy Scouts everywhere will feel with pride the glory which has been added to their work. Midshipman Gyles has been through the Dardanelles campaign and was wounded at the landing of the Australian forces at Gaba Tepa. Later Commander Evans of Antarctic fame, offered him a berth in the Dover Patrol and it was on this duty that the "Broke" rammed the German destroyer. Gyles met single-handed a boarding party of Germans and although severely wounded forced the Germans to retire to their own ship.

The National Union of Teachers accorded an impressive and enthusiastic reception to the ideals of the Boy Scouts movement last month at their conference in Manchester. The chairman of the Education Committee at Chiswick said that after many years' work among teachers, he thought that Scoutmasters were showing the way to schoolmasters in the all important matter of character training. In South Africa and other overseas Dominions scouting is gaining ground with educationalists and the French government, the Portuguese government and other foreign countries are investigating the systems employed by Boy Scouts with a view to encouraging the work in their respective countries. In Russia the Czar himself gave the movement every encouragement but unfortunately Governor of Finland was to say the least, not sympathetic with the inhabitants nor had he ever learned signalling. He suppressed the lads as revolutionaries when he saw them at work. He has since been reportedly "somewhat suddenly" and there is every hope that Scouting will revive and flourish under the new regime.

Price-Fixing in Germany

The Complex Problem of Regulating Price of Commodities

Compulsory legislation in Germany has frequently had the effect of stopping business entirely by making the maximum prices too low. Where the effect was less extreme, evasion was practiced systematically by buyers, who ignored the fixed price and privately offered more. It was comparatively easy to detect and punish sellers who overcharged, but transactions in which the offence was on the part of the customers were hidden. Furthermore, no penalty attached to the buyer.

Whether high prices are natural or artificial, the most effective remedy is to restore the balance either by increasing the supply or diminishing the demand. These are problems of stimulating production, expediting transportation and distribution and substituting commodities that are plentiful for ones that are scarce.—New York Sun.

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(Continued)

One creature had welcomed him eagerly. Dash, the Chimber. It was not in Dash to leap and frisk, he was too stately for that; but he thrust his muzzle into Hilary's hand and wagged the great bushy feather of his tail with energy.

After tea Hilary went out to call on Mr. Pritchard, the dog accompanying him. The Vicar was not at home; so they went on to the New Cottage, where Mrs. Egerton sat before the first fire of the season. Susan beside her on the carpet, playing with a box of building bricks.

Dash walked in before Hilary and heaved the child's face, with a friendly air of accepting her as one of his friends.

"Oh, my darling, has he bitten you?" cried Mrs. Egerton, springing up in a great state of agitation, and seizing the child in a tight embrace which made Susan begin to cry.

"I'm so sorry," said Hilary. "Dash never bites anyone. I forgot that you did not like him. We all think such a lot of Dash that we cannot realize, and he cannot, that his friendship could be regarded as anything but an honor."

"Doesn't he like me?" said Mrs. Egerton, still holding Susan, as though she had caught her up from deathly peril. "I suppose they know I do not like them. Leo adores them and so does Dolly."

"Me too," said Susan, beginning to kick and struggle to get down on the floor to Dash.

"Go down, then, you naughty little thing!" said Mrs. Egerton, putting her down with sudden violence. "She has actually scratched me like a horrid untamed little cat!"

Susan went straight to Dash, and took his noble head into her two arms, while her mother went to bathe her injured hand.

"I think he had better go out," said Hilary, taking Dash by the collar. "He will understand. He is such a gentleman, Susan, that he would not like to cause trouble in a house where he visited."

But Susan stamped at the thought, and showed signs of weeping; so Hilary thought it wise to let her alone, and the pair sat down on the rug before the fire, the dog's head in the child's lap, both perfectly happy.

Hilary's temper was rather ruffled, and he stood up to go as soon as Mrs. Egerton returned. By this time she had regained her good temper, at least over Susan, and would not hear of his going on her husband had come in, saying that he was only going to fetch a cake from his father's that was lying at the station.

Hilary sat down again and allowed himself to be smoothed. It was not easy for any man to resist Mrs. Egerton when she had made up her mind to be charming. He had to sit and listen to the latest news. Mrs. Egerton told a story of her own change. "The people of the neighborhood had been calling on her in their houses since they had discovered that she was the niece of Lord De Tracy. She complained that they called, since she had no one to keep in the way, their being gone. 'I don't think it is so bad of me to fetch by the way myself and eat great chunks of bread and butter,' she said. 'I had a small piece, and then, being under a great anxiety, I ate much out of it as I can.'"

"I used to think it was stupid not knowing people," she went on. "Now I think it is stupid knowing those who are really stupid. They never have anything to say worth listening to. I got enough of them at Birdcot when I was a girl. It makes me shudder when I look at their stupid, self-satisfied faces, to think how surprised they would be if they knew that I found Harry Cooper, the brother of Mrs. Draper, at the shop more amusing. I used not to like him. He is rather capricious, but of late I have seen rather more of him, and he has proved entertaining."

"Oh, that fellow!" said Hilary disinterestedly.

"You don't like him, of course—I have not yet found the man who did. Some women did, whether they liked it or not. He has cleared out too. Draper has been trying to get rid of him this long while back. He has succeeded at last, though Mrs. Draper looks on him as an injured inno-

cent. Of course he's no end of a bad but really."

Hilary heard her, a faint dislike of her stirring in his breast. He refused to discuss Cooper, and went to other topics. He began to look a little anxiously towards the door, and to wish for Lionel Egerton's return. For all her beautiful voice he began to find Mrs. Egerton's conversation rapid when it was not ill-natured or grumbling. She seemed to find it a grievance that Dolly should be married and go to Italy for her honeymoon, while she had the wretched English winter before her.

"Not that Dolly was much of a companion to me," she said, and smiled unpleasantly. "She never forgave me for marrying Leo. When she was not ill-tempered she had a moon-struck air. Did you notice it, Mr. Strangways? She was always half asleep. She used not to be like that. I noticed it first soon after we were settled here. She did not like me to notice it."

"I only saw that she was uncommonly beautiful," said Hilary almost roughly. "The first time I saw her I was head over ears in love with her. Of course I had to step out to make way for the Squire. It is not likely that any girl would look at me if the Squire cared for her; at least—something thrilled in his voice, which made Mrs. Egerton look at him curiously—"not many girls would."

"Silverthorne is a lovely old place," said Mrs. Egerton, with a glance from under her eyelids at Hilary.

"Oh, by the way," she went on, "one of my callers—Mrs. De Montmorency—told me that all the ladies here were much exercised at our time about your friendship with that queer South girl. Of course at that time you were looked upon as the Squire's heir. I saw Miss South once. She walked like a man, with great strides, and, though she had a passable complexion, she had a very wide mouth. She was talking to the pas-

tor as I passed by, and she had a very loud laugh. A bold looking girl I thought her. I am not surprised at the things they say about her."

Hilary flushed. His eyes sent withering lightnings at Mrs. Egerton's unconscious face. He had to lay something of a violent restraint upon himself, for he did not dare to speak lest he might say too much. Mrs. Egerton had drawn her knitting toward her. She was knitting silk ties for her husband—an employment which showed off her long white hands to perfection.

"You know, of course," she said, "that Sir Gilbert is going to divorce his wife. And quite right too. Mrs. De Montmorency told me. She is really rather amusing. They are all bubbling over with it here."

Hilary was thunderstruck. He had been trying to find calm words to answer what Mrs. Egerton had said about Margaret. There was just enough truth in what she had said to make it intolerable. Margaret had a wide mouth; her graceful, free walk had very little in common with the walk of most women; she could run like Atalanta; and when she laughed there was no pretence about it.

Now all that vanished from his mind before the thing Mrs. Egerton had said.

"It is not true," he blurted out sharply. "Mrs. De Montmorency is a malicious, evil-minded woman. Sir Gilbert South has no grounds to divorce his wife. He ill-treated her abominably. He ought to suffer for it. She has undergone a very bad operation lately. She would have died if she had not been taken away in time from her husband's cruelty."

"Oh!" said Mrs. Egerton, looking down at her knitting. "I know nothing, of course, except what Lady South's old friends tell me."

What more might have been said was averted by the opportune arrival of Lionel Egerton, who greeted Hilary warmly, and was surprised when

the young man went away abruptly, refusing an invitation to dinner before Mrs. Egerton could get in her protest: "My dear boy, you should ask first if there is any dinner."

It hardly reached Hilary's consciousness as he went out into the yellow autumn evening. He was at once enraged and frightened at what Mrs. Egerton had said. Of course, there was no truth in it! Those wicked, gossiping women! If there had been, if there could be, why it would kill Lady South! Would Margaret ever hold up her head against it? His poor darling! There had always been something virginal about Margaret. It was, perhaps, the thing which had prevented Hilary's discovering that he was in love with her. He had only realized her as a true woman when, that summer night, amid the sweets of the garden, she had been all softness in his arms.

There was a beautiful golden sky behind the scattered trees of a copse across the common. Hilary, walking towards it, the light in his eyes, raging and burning inwardly, did not see Mr. Pritchard till he knocked up against him.

(To Be Continued)

Cabbage Cigars New War Horror

Venerable jokes about cabbage or bay cigars has become a sad and serious reality in Germany owing to the scarcity and high cost of genuine tobacco.

The latest war substitute within the purview of the government department on substitutes is composed of the above, together with other ingredients like strawberry leaves, hyacinth blossoms and sandalwood to impart aroma.

If salt water is used when washing vegetable greens, such as lettuce, spinach, etc., it will effectually drive out small insects that might not otherwise be reached.

A Good Fighter

Hats Must Come Off to Tommy Atkins

H. A. Gwynne, editor of the Morning Post, who has been on a tour of the front, writes:

"Coming along a dusty French road in a motor car, I was delighted to give a Canadian officer a lift. He had been in most of the shows, and had started as a private but was now a captain. He was of the right mettle and full of courage and determination to drive the Boche back to his lair. I complimented him on the gallantry which he and his countrymen had shown during the war. 'Sir,' he said, much to my surprise, 'why will you always treat us as children? We have done well, I don't deny it. But everybody has done well. Your Tommy is the finest fighter on God's earth. Isn't he going to get any of the credit? I'm sick to death of the praise that is being plastered all over us. We have done our duty to the best of our ability, but we don't deserve one word more of praise than your fine fighting men.'"

"This sentiment on inquiry I found to be common to all colonial officers. One distinguished Australian officer said he had come to hate the word 'Anzac.' 'We came into the war of our own accord,' he said, 'to beat the Germans. We don't want to be treated as though we should throw up the light unless we were mentioned every day. We are good, stout fighters, as the Boche knows well, but we take off our hats to the gallant old regiments of the home country.'"

The Husband—You're not economical.

The Wife—Well, if you don't call a woman economical who saves her wedding dress for a possible second marriage, I'd like to know what you think economy is.

APPLEFORD'S SANI-WRAPPERS

Our papers are cleansed, treated and purified with Refined Paraffine Waxes and Disinfectants.

They add to the Freshness, Cleanliness and Purity of your goods.

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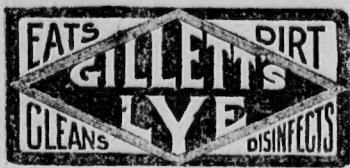
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HAMILTON, CANADA

OFFICES AND WAREHOUSES AT TORONTO, MONTREAL, WINNIPEG and VANCOUVER.



Rural School Picnic To Agricultural College

On Thursday, the 21st inst., the first excursion to the Manitoba Agricultural College from some of the rural schools was inaugurated and proved a great success.

The children and the teachers who went with them are all enthusiastic over their trip and say they spent a most enjoyable, as well as instructive day. Mr. Newton of the Extension Department welcomed the 36 children and 4 teachers and kindly provided a guide for the party to show them over the different buildings; the domestic science, sewing rooms, textiles and house keeping, etc.

The party then went to the poultry houses, where Prof. Hermer took great interest in the children, explaining and making each child test some eggs, visiting the incubator room, where chickens were hatching. Showing them brooders, where 300 chickens were being fed and explaining how to feed with butter milk etc. Then came fattening poultry in crates and trap nests for the laying hens, and finally to the room where they saw the dry picking of broilers. From the poultry houses the party proceeded to the pig pens, where the children were much interested in the young pigs. Then into the cattle barns where they saw some beautiful calves. Sheep pens were next visited and great interest taken in the little new born lambs.

The girls, as well as the boys, evinced the greatest interest in the live stock and were eager to see everything.

The college kindly arranged for them to eat their lunches in the dining hall and provided them with hot tea, which was much appreciated. After lunch they visited the conservatories where the beautiful display of flowers delighted them. Then came the museum, where the stuffed birds and animals proved a great attraction. The teachers could hardly drag the children away, but time was limited and a very happy and satisfied crowd took the cars back to Winnipeg.

These picnics might well be extended to all the rural schools within easy distance of the college. Most of the children were the older pupils who are members of the boys and girls clubs. These clubs are being provided with fine bred eggs, young pigs, seed grains and potatoes, etc., by the college and it was thought that those country children might with profit see how to look after and care for the produce they raise, in the best manner, as shown at the college.

Many of these children never have an opportunity of seeing anything beyond their own home farm, but after such a visit these children will have an ambition to return to the college later on and take advantage of the fine course of instruction provided there.

Even an occasional visit to a big agricultural fair is not to be compared with a day spent at the college. At the usual fairs their attention is more apt to be absorbed by useless and unprofitable sights, such as a "Hairy Man from Borneo," or a "Living Skeleton," or such like, than the beauty and grace of the fine live stock on view.

These picnics could go on during all the school session and provide endless themes for essays and discussions and it is to be hoped that many more of the rural schools will accept the invitation the college extends to them.

The following letter from one of the teachers adequately expresses how the children enjoyed the trip and visit to the college.

Headingley, Man.
Monday Evening.

"Now about the trip to the college, I think every one thoroughly enjoyed it. I know my girls did."

Only four girls went from my school. Paul unfortunately took the measles last week and was very sick the other boy who was at school is working. One of my girls says it was the best day she ever had. I wish you could see my eight pupils, because I am so proud of them. Well,

the ride was rather long and two of Miss Taylor's girls took ill so she took them in a jitney from Eatons. We left Headingley at 9 o'clock and reached the college at 11 a.m. Each child took a lunch the same as for a regular school day. Mr. Newton was very nice and called a young lady from his office who showed us about his building, the domestic science room, sewing room, textiles and house keeping room. Then Mr. Hermer, I think that was his name, took us over to the chicken houses. He took an active interest in the children asking questions, etc. A pleasant time was spent in the egg testing room, each child tested some eggs. Then we visited the incubator room, one incubator was hatching. Children were all interested in this. Then we went into a room where two men were dry picking broilers, then into the room where the fattening crates were, then to the pens where the hens and laying hens were. One girl saw a hen go into a nest and the nest shutting. There were many young chicks. The children were delighted with the large brooders where 300 chicks were kept. Mr. Hermer told them how they fed the chickens butter milk, etc. In one pen were some guinea pigs and everyone had a good look. There was a pen of young ducks. Saw some turkeys and geese. After the visit to the fowls we paid a visit to the dining room which the college placed very kindly at our disposal. They supplied us with hot tea which was much appreciated by all as the day was rather chilly. After lunch we were taken around the stock by a Mr. Woods. Everyone took a keen interest in the pigs. One child saw with little ones was very tame and gentle, the children walked in the pen right beside her. We saw the pig cots and winter quarters then went to the cattle barn where there was some beautiful calves. We only saw two ewes and three lambs as all the sheep were out but these. Saw a few horses. The children were delighted with the conservatory and museum. The stuffed birds and animals are so instructive to young minds. We left on the 3 o'clock car and I took my girls to the industrial bureau for another hour to finish out the day. I think most of the children went home on the four o'clock Headingley car but we came on the five, reaching Headingley at six very tired but satisfied that the trip was not only enjoyable but most instructive. I hope you can read this as it is rather a poor scrawl. I was very sorry you were not able to be with us on our trip. Mrs. Britton takes a wonderful interest in the boys and girls outdoor life. If you want our girls to appreciate nature we must love it ourselves."

Periodical visits or excursions to the college at least once or twice a year would be very beneficial to the children from the rural schools and it is hoped that the school boards will arrange excursions in conjunction with the Agricultural College Board.

This is to certify that fourteen years ago I got the cords of my left wrist nearly severed, and was for about nine months that I had no use of my hand, and tried other liniments, also doctors, and was receiving no benefit. By a persuasion from a friend I got MINARD'S LINIMENT and used one bottle, which completely cured me, and have been using MINARD'S LINIMENT in my family ever since and find it the same as when I first used it, and would never be without it.

ISAAC E. MANN.
Metapedia, P.Q.

Aug. 31st, 1908.

Offers Insurance for British Forces
Insurance for all men serving with the British forces on land or sea has been inaugurated in England. It affects all ranks, offering a fixed rate with benefits varying according to the circumstances attending death. minimum yearly premium is \$5 and the maximum \$100. If the insured soldier dies of natural causes in Europe, exclusive of the Balkan peninsula or the sailor at sea, his beneficiary receives \$500. If he dies in action or is drowned at sea, the beneficiary receives \$25 immediately, with a share in nine-tenths of the entire surplus arising from the whole scheme, which will be divided at the end of the war.

Germany to Replace Dutch Ships
According to a Hague official communication forwarded by the Amsterdam correspondent of Reuter's Limited, an agreement has been reached between the Dutch and German governments concerning the Dutch merchantmen that were torpedoed off the English coast last February.

Germany undertakes to replace the lost vessels by thecession of a number of German ships now in the Dutch East Indies of equivalent value.

Insinuations
"Well, I'd be ashamed if I had as bald a head as you! Look at my head of hair!"

"I just want to ask you one question."

"Yes?"

"Did you ever see grass growing on a busy street?"—London Tit-Bits.

Redpath SUGAR



2 and 5 lb. Cartons—
10, 20, 50 and 100 lb. Bags.

Redpath refining methods produce no second grade sugar. We make and sell one grade only—the highest—so that you will never get anything but the best under the name of Redpath.

"Let Redpath Sweeten it."

Canada Sugar Refining Co., Limited, Montreal.

Established Freedom Of Conscience

Religion in Russia to Be No Bar to Possession of Political Rights

The ministry of the interior has submitted to the provisional government a bill establishing freedom of conscience. Possession of civil and political rights no longer depends on religion. For a change of religion, official permission will not be needed.

Up to nine years of age a child's religion is determined by its parents; if there is a disagreement the child takes the mother's religion. Over nine years of age the religion cannot be changed without the consent of the child itself. Over seventeen years religion can be changed without the parent's or guardian's consent.

Another important reform provides for courts of administration for the protection of a citizen against illegalities of officials of the central government or of local self-government bodies.

Like a Grip at the Throat. For a disease that is not classed as fatal there is probably none which causes more terrible suffering than asthma. Sleep is impossible, the sufferer becomes exhausted and finally, though the attack passes, is left in unceasing dread of its return. Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Asthma Remedy is a wonderful curative agent. It immediately relieves the restricted air passages, thousands can testify. It is sold by dealers everywhere.

No Way of Telling

O.C.—Did you deliver that message?

Billjim—Yes, sir.

O.C.—Did you give it to an officer?

Billjim—Dunno, sir.

O.C.—You don't know the difference between an officer and a private?

Billjim—Well, sir, he was in 'is bar, sir.—London Tit-Bits.

Explained

Captain to his servant, Jones: I have noticed for some time that my shirts always come from the laundry one week late. How is that?

Private Jones—Excuse me, sir, but your shirts are always so clean that I think it a pity to send them to the laundry, so I wear them another week.—Pearson's Weekly.

A NERVOUS BREAKDOWN

Can Be Averted by Feeding the Starved Nerves With Rich, Red Blood

Nourish your nerves—that is the only way you can overcome life's worst misery, nervous exhaustion. The fits of depression and irritation, the prostrating headaches, the weakness and trembling of the legs, the unsteady hand and the imperfect digestion that mark the victim of nerve weakness, must end in nervous breakdown if neglected.

Nourish your nerves by the natural process of filling your veins with rich, red, health-giving blood. Your nerves are crying out for pure blood, and the mission of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills is to make new, rich blood. This explains why these pills have proved successful in so many cases of nervous disease that did not yield to ordinary treatment. For example, Mr. Wilfrid Donald, West Flamboro, Ont., says:—"Before I began the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills I was in a serious condition. I was not only badly run down, but my nerves seemed to be completely shattered. I slept badly at night, and when I got up in the morning was as tired as when I went to bed. I seemed to be on the verge of a nervous breakdown. At this stage I began the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. In the course of a few weeks I felt much relief, and continuing the use of the pills they completely restored my health. I can now sleep soundly, eat well, and am enjoying complete freedom from the old nervous troubles."

You can get Dr. Williams' Pink Pills through any dealer in medicine, or by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Royal Family Abandon German Names

Step Taken at Request of King George

A further abolition of German titles held by members of the English Royal Family residing in England is indicated in a court circular which announces:

"Their Highnesses Princess Victoria, and Princess Marie Louise of Schleswig-Holstein will henceforth be styled Their Highnesses Princess Helena Victoria and Princess Marie Louise respectively."

The Princesses of the Royal Family who bear the title Duchess of Saxony have, at the King's desire, relinquished that title, and the King has directed that royal warrants be prepared stating what they will be styled in the future.

The Times says it understands Prince Louis of Battenburg will take the title of Marquis of Mount Batten.

"This," says the Times, "is simply an English translation of the German name, but it is not perhaps wholly accidental that the new name of the former Sea Lord's family should also be that of the little headland overlooking the old eastern harbor of Plymouth, from which the famous Drake sailed."

ANY CORN LIFTS OUT, DOESN'T HURT A BIT

No foolishness! Lift your corns and calluses off with fingers—It's like magic!

Soft corns, hard corns, soft corns or any kind of a corn, can harmlessly be lifted right out with the fingers if you apply upon the corn a few drops of frezone, says a Cincinnati authority.

For little cost one can get a small bottle of frezone at any drug store, which will positively rid one's feet of every corn or callus without pain.

This simple drug does the moment it is applied and does not even irritate the surrounding skin while applying it or afterwards.

This announcement will interest many of our readers. If your drug gist hasn't any frezone tell him to surely get a small bottle for you from his wholesale drug house.

Placed On Special Reserve

Registry for Unemployed Officers Now

Sir Edward Kemp, minister of militia and defence, has announced the formation of a "reserve of officers for the Canadian expeditionary force." His announcement says:

"There are many officers, who for no other reason than that there were vacant no suitable appointments which could be offered them in Canada, have from time to time been struck off the strength of the Canadian expeditionary force. They are now to be restored to it, with the rank and seniority which they held therein."

"They, as well as officers who heretofore may cease to do duty with the Canadian expeditionary forces in Canada, and officers for whom, on their return from overseas, employment in Canada cannot be provided, will be placed on a special reserve which will appear in the quarterly militia list."

"Reserve officers of the Canadian expeditionary force will not be entitled, as such, to pay any allowances. This is without prejudice to any pension or leave with pay and allowances which has been or may be granted to them. On the other hand they will be the first to be considered when appointments which they are suitable to fill fall vacant, and preference will be given to those of them who have seen active service at the front."

Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, Etc.

Solution of Labor Scarcity

An interesting plan—Harvesters' trail will be from Kansas to Canada. The Kansas crop will be cut in July, Minnesota's in August and the Western Canadian crop in September.

Came From Austria

White Flour First Produced in City of Budapest

We all mourn the death of the white loaf. We look with dismay upon its brown success, and we think of this dingy edible as something new—"owing to the war." We have forgotten that with our grandfathers a quite white loaf was a rarity.

English millers had the shock of their lives when they discovered the whiteness of foreign flour. Nothing could be produced by our mills to satisfy the baker, who in turn had to please his customers with white bread. Imports of flour increased alarmingly, and all because the British public were enamored of white bread.

Rumors of wonderful machinery producing white flour in Budapest caused English millers to visit Austria-Hungary. The result of this deputation was that in 1878 the first complete plant to reduce wheat to white flour was installed in England.

So started the home manufacture of white bread. We have had to bid farewell, not to an old friend but to an enemy alien invader—Austrians.

Worms in children work havoc. These pests attack the tender lining of the intestines and, if left to pursue their ravages undisturbed, will ultimately perforate the wall, because these worms are of the hook variety that cling to and feed upon interior surfaces. Miller's Worm Powders will not only exterminate these worms, of whatever variety, but will serve to repair the injury they have done.

Tino's Delusion

"I am not obliged to bow to the will of the people; I am responsible to God only," so ex-King Constantine told Venizelos. Which is evidence that Tino took his principles as well as his orders from his brother-in-law at Potsdam.

Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in Cows.

Providing Canned Food For Army

It is proposed to secure an ample supply of canned food to maintain an army of 1,000,000 men next winter. Vigorous preparation must be made now for the manufacture of cans for which most of the tin supply comes from Great Britain. The Government is now taking up the question of getting pig tin from Great Britain at fair prices.

CRISIS OF WOMAN'S LIFE

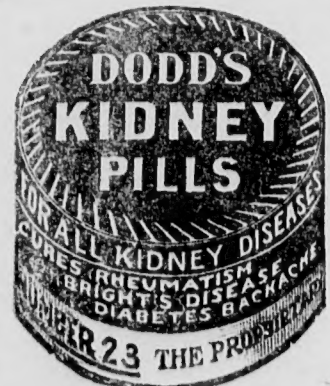
Change Safely Passed by Taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Wagoner, Okla.—"I never get tired of praising Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound because during Change of Life I was in bed two years and had two operations, but all the doctors and operations did me no good, and I would have been in my grave today had it not been for Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound."



which brought me out of it all right, so I am now well and do all my housework, besides working in my garden. Several of my neighbors have got well by taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound."—Mrs. VIOLA FINICAL, Wagoner, Okla.

Such warning symptoms as sense of suffocation, hot flashes, headaches, backaches, dread of impending evil, timidity, sounds in the ears, palpitation of the heart, sparks before the eyes, irregularities, constipation, variable appetite, weakness and dizziness should be heeded by middle-aged women. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has carried many women safely through the crisis.



News From Carlyle Dairy Co., Didsbury

Our new Butter, Cheese and Ship-
ping Station has been operating since
July 2nd, as doubtless you know.

To promote the Farmers' interests
and welfare has been our sole aim and
purpose in building this plant and if
possible help him realize larger profits
on his investment. Our intention is
to create closer relations between the
producer and the manufacturer for
their greater mutual advantage. When
both producer and manufacturer make
money, good times result; when one
or both fail to make money from their
labor and investments, hard times
come knocking at the door.

We sincerely believe that under the

existing conditions in Canada, the
dairy industry is that which will give
the best profits to the Farmers. The
demand for all dairy produce is always
increasing, and without trying to pro-
phesy, we believe we can certify that
for years to come these products will
bring high prices.

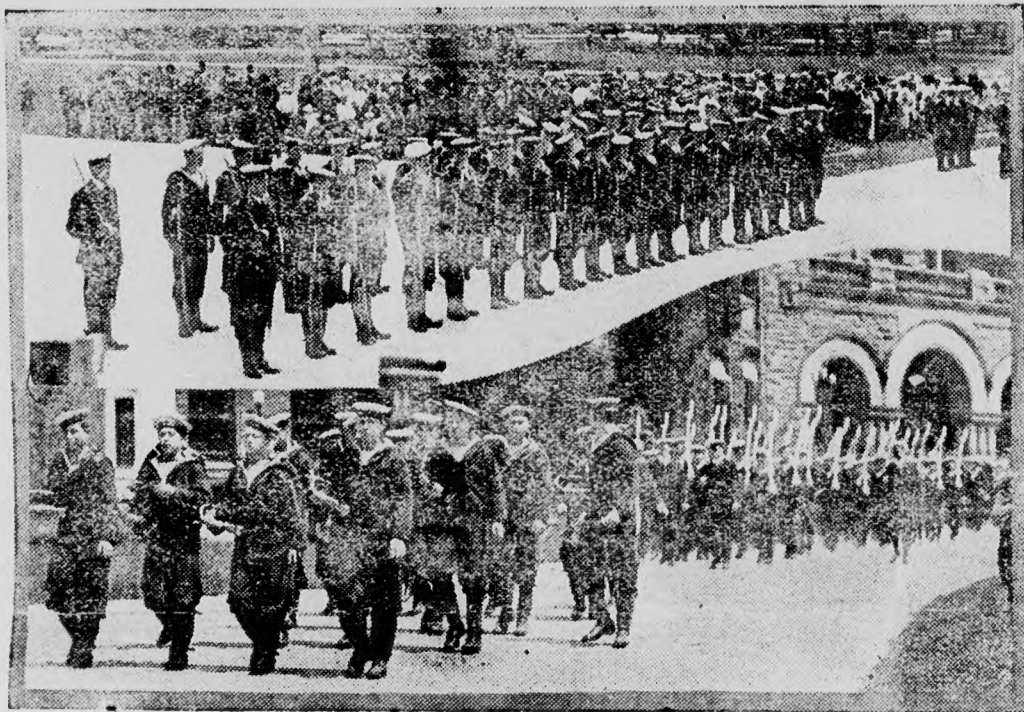
We invite everybody to come in and
visit our plant and we will gladly ex-
plain our methods of endeavoring to
give all a square deal.

We wish to earnestly thank all those
who have already patronized us and at
the same time extend an invitation to
those who have not to give us a trial
and we will guarantee you good results.

Office Phone 86
Residence 24

A. R. KENDRICK,
Manager.

Advertise in the Pioneer



ONTARIO'S "NIOBE" BOYS RETURN

After six months on H. M. C. S. "Niobe" a large party of Toronto and Ontario lads came home on leave, with bronzed faces and the regulation sailors' gait. Their smartness, even on land, is here shown at inspection before the provincial parliament buildings, Toronto.

Fatal Dive from Boat In Pine Lake

Trochu Tribune: A sad drowning
fatality occurred on Sunday, July 29th,
at Pine Lake in sight of a large num-
ber of visitors to that well known local
summer resort. It appears from in-
formation received from an eye-wit-
ness, that Albert Dilworth, aged 23,
of Three Hills, went for a swim in the
evening. He rowed out in a boat
from the end of which he dived into
the water. He tried to reach the boat
again, but was unable to do so as the
wind was drifting it away from him.
He then turned and endeavored to
swim to the shore, but got into diffi-
culties and shouted for help. A boat
at once put off, but Dilworth sank
when the rescue party was within a
few feet of him and he was seen no
more alive. The distressing fatality
caused great consternation among
those present and great sympathy is
felt for his sister and lady friend who
witnessed the fatality.

BIRTHS

BELLAMY—On Wednesday, July 25th,
1917, to Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Bellamy,
a girl.
TUGGLE—On Wednesday, August 8th,
1917, to Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Tuggle,
a boy.

Shantz---Bowman

A pretty but quiet home wedding
was celebrated on Wednesday, July
18th, at the home of the bride's par-
ents, Mr. and Mrs. Leander Bowman,
near Winterbourne, Ont., when their
daughter Mabel, was happily married
to Mr. Clayton Shantz, of Carstairs,
Alta. The wedding march was played
by Miss Alma Snyder, cousin of the
bride. The nuptial knot was tied by
Rev. C. F. Krauth, of Breslau, after
which all sat down to a sumptuous
wedding supper. Many valuable gifts
were presented to the bride. Mr. and
Mrs. Shantz will visit friends in Wa-
terloo county for a couple of weeks,
after which they will leave for their
new home in Carstairs, Alta. The
best wishes of their friends are extend-
ed to them.

Men! Bargains, bargains! J. V.
Berscht has just received a large ship-
ment of men's clothing, which he will
offer to you at an exceedingly great bar-
gain.

Notice to Belgians.

It is hereby recalled that all Bel-
gians born between the 30th of June,
1876, and the 1st of July, 1898, must
register for military service. More-
over, by virtue of a proclamation on
the 1st of May, 1917, all Belgians
born between the 30th of June, 1898,
and the 1st of January, 1899, are called
upon to serve. Such Belgians must
register before the 15th of August,
1917, with the nearest Belgian Con-
sul, who will furnish them with a
proper registration form on applica-
tion. Those who enlist with the Can-
adian Expeditionary Force before the
15th of August, 1917, are exempt from
registration.
THE CONSUL GENERAL FOR BELGIUM
Per H. deBuriel, Acting Belgian
Consul in Calgary.

Don't fail to take advantage of the
many bargains offered at J. V. Berscht's
store.

DR. MECKLENBERG

the graduate and long experienced
optician, will again be at
Carstairs, on Tuesday, Aug. 14.
Didsbury, on Wednesday, Aug. 15.
Olds, on Thursday, Aug. 16.
Charges are moderate.

LAND OWNERS AND BUYERS

Most buyers come to Calgary first. If
you wish to sell or buy farm, ranch or
wild lands, write or call on
E. NUSSELEY, Suite 1, 224 8th Ave. W.,
Calgary, Alta. Phone M6633.
Twenty-five years experience in Alberta.

HOUSE TO TRADE

Four lots (100 foot frontage) with large
house two storeys, 13 rooms, steam heat-
ed, water system with bath, good well.
Free of all encumbrances. Will trade for
farm property. Apply Mas. J. Smezer,
Drumheller.

W. S. Durrer

UNDERTAKER AND
EMBALMER

Residence Opposite Fire Hall

Phone 140

DIDSBURY, -o- ALTA.

SEE ME FOR
**Singer Sewing
Machines & Repairs**

I can supply your wants
on short notice.
Old machines taken in trade
for new ones.

ANDREW AIRD
DIDSBURY, ALTA.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

Vancouver Exhibition
AUGUST 20 TO 25, 1917.

**Single Fare
FOR ROUND TRIP
To Vancouver**

Tickets on sale August 17 to 23.
Return limit August 29, 1917.

For tickets and full information ap-
ply to Local Ticket Agent.

R. DAWSON,
District Passenger Agent,
Calgary, Alta.



King Hiram Lodge No. 21, A.F. & A.M.
Meets every Tuesday evening on or be-
fore full moon. All visiting brethren
welcome.

W. G. LIESEMER, A. BRUSSO,
Secretary. W. M.



DIDSBURY LODGE NO. 18, I.O.O.F.
Meets in Oddfellows Hall, Didsbury, every
Thursday evening at 8 o'clock sharp.
Visiting Oddfellows always welcome.
S. R. WOOD, Sec. G. F. SMITH, N. G.

Dr. G. R. Ross, D.M.D., L.D.S.
Dental Surgeon

Office opposite Rosebud Hotel, Osler
street.
Business Phone 120
Didsbury - - - Alberta

Earle E. Freeman, L.L.B.
(Successor to W. A. Austin)

Solicitor for
Union Bank of Canada.
Royal Bank of Canada
Western Mutual Fire Insurance Co.
Town of Didsbury.
MONEY TO LOAN
Didsbury - - - Alberta

Dr. W. G. Evans, M.D.
Physician, Surgeon

Graduate of Toronto University. Office
opposite Rosebud hotel, Osler street.
Residence Phone 50 - Office Phone 120
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J. L. Clarke, M.D., L.M.C.C.
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON

Graduate University of Manitoba.
Late senior house surgeon of St. Michael's
hospital, Kewark, N. J.
Office and residence: One block west of
Union Bank.
PHONE 128
DIDSBURY, - - - ALBERTA

VETERINARY SURGEON
Dr. I. E. PASLEY, D.V.M.

I am prepared to answer calls day or
night. Parturition work and surgery
my specialties.

Phone Central DIDSBURY OR OLDS

DR. A. J. MALMAS,
VETERINARY SURGEON,
Graduate of the Ontario
Veterinary College.

Obstetrics, Surgery and Animal
Dentistry a Specialty.
Calls answered day or night.
PHONE 143

Residence King Edward St., DIDSBURY



SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH-
WEST LAND REGULATIONS.

THE sole head of a family, or any
male over 18 years old, may home-
stead a quarter section of available Do-
minion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan
or Alberta. Applicant must appear in
person at the Dominion Lands Agency
or Sub-Agency for the District. Entry
by proxy may be made at any Dominion
Lands Agency (but not Sub-Agency), on
certain conditions.

Duties—Six months residence upon
and cultivation of the land in each of
three years. A homesteader may live
within nine miles of his homestead on a
farm of at least 80 acres, on certain con-
ditions. A habitable house is required
except where residence is performed in
the vicinity.

Live stock may be substituted for cul-
tivation under certain conditions.

In certain districts a homesteader in
good standing may pre-empt a quarter-
section alongside his homestead. Price
\$3 per acre.

Duties—Six months residence in each
of three years after earning homestead
patent; also 50 acres extra cultivation.
Pre-emption patent may be obtained as
soon as homestead patent, on certain
conditions.

A settler who has exhausted his home-
stead right may take a purchased home-
stead in certain districts.—Price \$20.00
per acre. Duties—Must reside six
months in each of three years, cultivate
50 acres and erect a house worth \$300.

W. W. CORY, C.M.G.,
Deputy of the Minister of the Interior,
N.B.—Unauthorized publication of
this advertisement will not be paid for.
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Fall Term AUGUST 27

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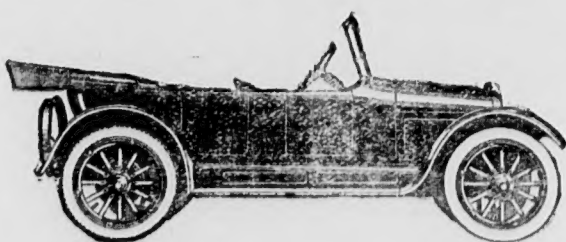
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